THE DAILY EVENING STAR

PUBLISHED BYERY AFTERNOON, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)

AT THE STAR BUILDINGS, Coner of Pennsylvania avenue and 11th st.,

W. D. WALLACH.

Papers served in packages by carriers at 84 a year, or 37 cents per month. To mail subscribers the price is \$3.50 a year, in advance; \$2 for six months; \$1 for three months; and for less than three months at the rate of 12 cents a week. Single

copies, one CENT; in wrappers, TWO CENTS. ADVERTISEMENTS should be sent to the office before 12 o'clock m.; otherwise they may not appear

THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUM-TER. The Lendon Times Correspondent's Opinion About It.

The bombardment of Fort Sumter has become, through the great number of descriptions given of it, a rather tiresome and uninteresting subject, but the letter of Mr. Russell. the distinguished correspondent of the London Times, dated at Charleston on the 21st of April. renews it under some new and interesting aspects. Mr. Russell, it will be seen, does not regard the reduction of the Fort as an achievement of any importance, and expresses the confident belief that if Major Anderson had had a sufficient force within the Fort, and been properly supplied with munitions and apburnt up Fort Moultrie, and made a successful teresting extracts from Mr. Russell's letter : CAPTURE OF THE FORT OF SMALL VALUE IN A

MILITARY SENSE. I find some consolation for the disappointment of not arriving in time to witness the attack upon Fort Sumter in describing the condition of the work soon after Major Anderson surrendered it. Already I have upon my of versicules, songs, and rhetorical exercitations upon this event, which, however important as a political demonstration, is of small value in a military sense, except in so far as the bloodless occupation of a position commanding Charleston harbor is concerned. It may tend to prevent any false impressions founded on imperfect information, to state a few facts connected with the fire in the work and its effects, which will interest, at least, some military readers.

In the first place, it may be well to admit that the military preparations and positions of the South Carolinians were more formidable than one was prepared to expect on the part of a small State, without any considerable internal organization or resources. This comparative efficiency was due mainly to General Beauregard and his assistant engineer, Major Whiting, who are both professional engineer officers of the United States Army, and who had capacity and influence enough to direct the energies of the undisciplined masses in the proper direction, instead of allowing them to rush on their fate in the perilous essay of an escalade, as they intended. The State of South Carolina had for a long time past been and well developed, projects somewhat over accumulating arms and munitions of war, and the keen, eager dark eyes; the face is very intense heat, there was no reason for a properit may be said that ever since the nullification contest she had permitted herself to shaped nose, slightly aquiline, and a large, dwell on the idea of ultimate secession, to be effected by force if necessary. When General Beauregard and Major Whiting came here the works intended to resist the fleet and to crush the fort were in a very imperfect state. Major Anderson and his officers had a true professional contempt for the batteries of the civilians and militiamen, which was in some measure justifiable. One morning, however, as they made survey of their enemy's labors for the previous night, they perceived a change had come over the design of their works. That "some one who knows his business is ever there" was evident. Their strange relationship with those who were preparing to destroy them if possible, however, prevented their recourse to the obvious means which were then in abundance in their hands to avert the ceming danger.

WHAT MAJOR ANDERSON MIGHT HAVE DONE IF ORDERED. Had Major Anderson maintained a wellregulated fire on the enemy the moment they began to throw up their batteries and prepare Fort Moultrie against him, he could have made their progress very slow and exceedingly laborious, and have marked it at every step with blood. His command over the ground was very decided, but he had, it is supposed, no authority to defend himself in the only way it which it could be done. "Too late"that fatal phrase-was the echo to every order which came from the seat of Government at Washington. Meantime the South Carolinians worked at their batteries, and were soon able to obtain cover on the sandy plains on which they were planting their guns and mortars. They practised their men at the guns, stacked shot and shell, and furnished their magazines, and drilled their raw levies with impunity within 1,400 yards of the fort. We all know what impunity is worth in offensive demonstrations. It is a powerful agent sometimes in creating enthusiasm. Every day more volunteers flocked to the various companies, or created new associations of armed men, and the heterogeneous and motley mass began to assume some resemblance to an army, however irregular. At the present moment Charleston is like a place in the neighborhood of a camp where military and volunteers tailors are at work trying experiments in uniforms, and sending in their animated models for inspection. There is an endless varietyoften of ugliness-in thress and equipment and nomenclature among these companies. The head-dress is generally, however, a smart cap like the French kepi; the tunic is of different cuts, colors, facings, and materials-green with grey and yellow, gray with orange and black and white, blue with white and yellow facings, roan, brown, burnt sienna, and olive. jackets, frocks, tunics, blouses, cloth, linen, tweed, flannel. The officers are generally in blue frocks and brass buttons, with red sashes, the rank being indicated by gold lace parallelograms on the shoulder straps, which are like those in use in the Russian army. The arms of the men seem tolerably well kept and in good order. Many, however, still shoulder "White Bess"-the old smooth-bore musket,

with unbrowned barrel. PHYSIQUE OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA TROOPS. The physique of the troops is undeniably good. Now and then undersized, weakly men may be met with, but the great majority of the companies consist of rank and file exceeding the average stature of Europeans, and very well built and muscular. The men run very large down here. Nothing, indeed, can be more obvious when one looks at the full grown, healthy, handsome race which developes itself in the streets, in the bar-rooms, and in the hotel halls, than the error of the argument, which is mainly used by the Carolinians themselves, that white men cannot thrive in their State. In limb, figure, hight, weight, they are equal to any people I have ever seen, and their features are very regular and pronounc-ed. They are, indeed, as unlike the ideal American of our caricaturists and our stage as is the "milor" of the PortesSt. Martin to the English gentleman. Some of this superiority is due to the fact that the bulk of the white population here are in all but name aristocrats, or rather oligarchs. The State is but a gigantic Sparta, in which the helotry are marked by an indelible difference of color and race from the masters. The white population which is not land and slave holding and agricultural is very small and very insignificant. The masters enjoy every advantage which can conduce to the physical excellence of a people and to the cultivation of the graces and accomplishments of life, even though they are rather dis-posed to neglect purely intellectual enjoyments and tastes. Many of those who serve in the ranks are men worth from £5,000 to £10,000 a year-at least, so I was told-and men were pointed out to me who were said to be werth far more. One private feeds his company on French pates and Maderia, another provides his company with unlimited Champagne, most on the north, east, and west exterior sides. grateful on the arid sand-hills; a third, with a Its weakest point is on the south side, where more soldierly view to their permanent rather than occasional efficiency, purchases for the men of his "Guard" a complete equipment of Enfield rifles. How long the zeal and resources of these gentlemen will last it may not be easy to say. At present they would be formidable to an enemy, except a regular army on the pounder paixhan guns; the second tier for 8 Silas Ma plain and in the open field, but they are not and 10-inch columbiads, for throwing solid or provided with field artillery or with adequate hollow shot, and the upper tier for morters and 1 75 cents.

Evening Star.

VOL. XVII.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1861.

Nº. 2.583

cavalry, and they are not accustomed to act in | guns. But only 75 are now mounted. Eleven

concert and in large bodies. GENERAL BEAUREGARD. Yesterday morning I waited on Gen. Beauegard, who is commanding the forces of South Carolina. His aids-de-camp-Mr. Manning. Mr. Chesnut, Mr. Porcher Miles and Colonel Lucas-accompanied me. Of these the former has been Governor of his State; the next has been a Senator; the third a member of Congress. They are all volunteers, and are gentlemen of position in the State; and the fact that they are not only content but gratified to act as aides to the professional soldier is the best proof of the reality of the spirit which animates the class they represent. Mr. Lucas is a gentleman of the State, who is acting as pliances of war, he would have been able to aide-de-camp to Governor Pickens. Passing silence the batteries on Morris Island, to have through the dense crowd which, talking, smoburnt up Fort Moultrie, and made a successful king and reading newspapers, fills the large defence of Fort Sumter. We annex some instreet, sufficiently broad, and lined with trees protected by wooden sheathings at the base. The houses, not very lofty, are clean and spacious, and provided with verandahs facing the south as far as possible. The trees give the streets the air of a boulevard, and the town has somehow or other a reminiscence of the Hague about it, which I cannot explain or actable a pamphlet entitled "The Battle of Fort Sumter and First Victory of the Southern Troops," &c., several "poems," and a variety to an insurance company's operations or to the accommodation of the public fire companies. There was no guard at the door; officers and privates were passing to and fro in the hall, part of which was cut off by canvas screens, so as to form rooms for the departments of the Horse Guards of South Carolina. Into one of these we turned, and found the desks occupied by officers in uniform, writing dispatches and copying documents with all the abandon which distinguishes the true soldier when he can get at printed forms and Gevernment stationery. In another moment we were ushered into a smaller room, and presented to the General, who was seated at his desk. Any one accustomed to soldiers can readily detect the "real article" from the counterfeit, and when Gen. Beauregard stood up to welcome us, it was patent he was a man capable of greater things than taking Sumter. He is a squarelybuilt, lean man, of about forty years of age, with broad shoulders, and legs "made to fit" a horse, of middle height, and his

head is covered with thick hair, cropped

close, and showing the bumps which are re-

flective and combative, with a true Gallic air

rigid, sharply cut mouth, set above a full

fighting chin In the event of any important

operations taking place, the name of this offi-

cer will, I feel assured, be heard often enough

to be my excuse for this little sketch of his

outward man. He was good enough to detail

his chief engineer officer to go with me over the works, and I found in Major Whiting a most able guide and agreeable companion. VISIT TO THE BATTERIES. Embarked, with a few additions to our original party, on board a small steamer called the Lady Davis, we first proceeded to Morris Island, about 31 miles from Charleston. Our steamer was filled with commissariat stores for the troops, of whom 4,000 were said to be encamped among the sand hills. Any one who has ever been at Southport, or has seen the dunes about Dunkirk or Calais, will have a good idea of the place. Our landing was opposed by a guard of stout volunteers, with crossed firelocks; but they were satisfied with by the General's authority, and we proceeded, ankle-deep in the soft white sand, to visit the batteries which played on the landward face of Sumter. They are made of sand bags for the most part, well placed in the sand hills, with good traverses and well protected magazines, the embrasures being faced with pal metto logs, which do not splinter when struck by shot. It did not, however, require much investigation to show that these works would be greatly injured by a fire of vertical and horizontal shell from the fort, and that the distance of their armament would render it difficult to breach the solid walls which were opposed to them at upwards of 1,200 yards away. However, there were two powerful mortar batteries, which could have done great damage if they were well served, and have made the terreplein and parade of the fort a complete "shell trap" unless the mortars were injured. The civilians and militiamen set greater store on the Iron Battery at Cummings' Point, which is the part of the island nearest the fort, but the fire of heavy guns would soon have destroyed their confidence. It consists of yellow pine log3 placed as vertical uprights. The roof, of the same material, slopes from the top of the uprights to the sand facing the enemy; over it are dovetailed bars of railrord iron, of the T pattern, from top to bottom, all rivetted down in the most

secure manner. On the front the railroad iron roof and incline present an angle of thirty degrees. There are three portholes with iron shutters. When opened by the action of a lever, the muzzles of the columbiads fill up the space completely. The columbiad guns with which this battery is equipped, bear on the south wall of Sumter at an angle The inclined side of the battery has been struck by six shot, the effect of two of which is enough to demonstrate that the fire of the guns en barbette would have been destructive. The columbiad is a kind of Dahlgren-that is, a piece of ordnance very thick in the breech, and lightened off gradually from the trunnions to the muzzle. The platforms were rather light, but the carriages were solid and well made, and the elevating screws or hitches of the guns were in good order. The mortars are of various calibers and descriptions, mostly 8-inch and 10-inch; and it is said there were 17 of them in position and working against the fort, and that 35 guns were from time to time directed against it. Shot and shell appeared to be abundant enough. The works are all small detached batteries, with sand-bag merlons, and open at the gorge, and they extend for four miles along the shore of the island. The camps are pitched most irregularly between the sand hills-tents of all shapes and sizes, in the fashion called higgledy-piggledy, here and there in knets and groups, in a way that would drive an Indian quartermaster general mad. Benes of beef and mutton, Champagne and wine bettles obstructed the approaches, which were of a nature to affect Dr. Sutherland and Sir John McNeill most bitterly, and to suggest the reflection that the army which so utterly neglected sanitary regulations could not long exist as soon as the sun gained full power. They say, however, the men are not sickly. and that these sand hills are the most healthy spots about Charleston.

FORT SUMTER. Having satisfied our curiosity as well as time and a sandstorm permitted, we got into a row boat and proceeded to Sumter. At a distance the fort bears some resemblance to Fort Paul, at Sebastopol. It is a truncated pentagon, with three faces armed—that which is towards Morris Island being considered safe from attack, as the work was only intended to resist an approach from the ses. It is said to have cost altegether more than £200,000 sterling. The walls are of solid brick and concrete masonry, built close to the edge of the water, 60 feet high, and from 8 to 12 feet in thickness, and carry three tiers of guns the masonry is not protected by any flank fire to sweep the wharf. The work is designed for an armament of 140 pieces of ordnance of all calibres. Two tiers are under bomb-proof casements, and the third or upper tier is en barbette; the lower tier is intended for 42-

paixhan guns are among that number, nine of them commanding Fort Moultrie. Four of the 32-pounder barbette guns are on pivot carriages, and others have a sweep of 180 degrees. The walls are pierced everywhere for musketry. The magazine contains several hundred barrels of powder, and a supply of shot and shell. The garrison was amply supplied with water from artificial wells. The war garrison of the fort ought to be at least 600 men, but only 79 were within its walls, with the labor-

ers-109, all told-at the time of the attack. The walls of the fort are dented on all sides by shot marks, but in no instance was any ap proach made to a breach, and the greatest damage, at one of the angles on the south face, did not extend more than two feet into the masonry, which is of very fine brick. The parapet is, of course, damaged, but the casement embrasures are uninjured. On landing at the wharf we perceived that the granite copings had suffered more than the brick work, and that the stone had split up and splintered where it was struck. The ingenuity of the defenders was evident here. They had no mortar with which to fasten up the stone slabs they had adapted as blinds to the windows of the unprotected south side, but Major Anderson, or his subordinate, Captain Foster, had closed the slabs in with lead, which he procured from some water piping, and had rendered them proof against escalade, which he was prepared also to resent by extensive mines laid under the wharf and landing-place, to be fired by friction tubes and lines laid inside the work. He had also prepared a number of shells for the same purpose, to act as hand gre-nades, with friction tubes and lanyards, when hurled down from the parapet on his assailants. The entrance to the fort was blocked up by masses of masonry, which had been thrown down from the walls of the burnt barracks and officers quarters along the south side. A number of men were engaged in digging up the mines at the wharf, and others were busied in completing the ruin of the tottering walls, which were still so hot that it was necessary to keep a hose of water playing on part of the

THE DEFENCE OF FORT SUMTER. To an uninitiated eye it would seem as if the fort was untenable, but, in reality, in spite of the destruction done to it, a stout garrison, properly supplied, would have been in no danger from anything, except the explosion of the magazine, of which the copper door was jammed at the back of the skull; the forehead, broad by the heat at the time of the surrender. Exclusive of the burning of the quarters, and the thin, with very high cheek bones, a well ly handled and sufficient force to surrender the place. It is needless to say Major Anderson had neither the one nor the other. He was in all respects most miserably equipped. His guns were without screws, scales, or tangents, so that his elevations were managed by rude wedges of deal, and his scales marked in chalk on the breech of the guns, and his distances and bearings scratched in the same way on the side of the embrasures. He had not a single fuse for his shells, and he tried in vain to improvise them by filling pieces of bored-out pine with caked gunpowder. His cartridges were out, and he was compelled to detail some of his few men to make them out of shirts, stockings, and jackets He had not a single mortar, and he was compelled to the desperate expedient of planting long guns in the ground at an angle of 45 degrees, for which he could find no shell, as he had no fuses which could be fired with safety. He had no sheers to mount his guns, and chance alone enabled him to do so by drifting some large logs down with the tide against Sumter. Finally, he had not even one engine to put out a fire in quarters. I walked carefully over the parade and could detect the marks of seven shells in the ground, but Major Whiting told me the orders were to burst the shells over the parapet so as to frustrate any attempt to work the barbette guns. Two of these were injured by shot, and one was overturned, apparently by its own recoil. but there was no injury done inside any of the casemates to the guns or works. The shell splinters had all disappeared, carried off. I am told, as "trophies." Had Major Anderson been properly provided, so that he could have at once sent his men to the guns, opened fire from those in barbette, thrown shell and hot shot, kept relays to all his casemates, and put out fires as they arose from red-hot shot or shell, he must, I have no earthly doubt, have driven the troops off Morris Island, burnt out Fort Moultrie, and silenced the enemy's fire. His loss might have been considerable, that of the Confederates must have been very great As it was, not a life was lost by actual fire on either side. A week hence and it will be impossible for a fleet to do anything, except cover the descent of an army here, and they must lie off, at the least, four miles from the nearest available beach.

INITED STATES MILITARY ROUTE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO TRAVELERS. On and after Thursday, May 16, 1861. PASSENGER TRAINS BETWEEN

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE Will run as follows: LEAVE WASHINGTON at 4 15 and 7 10 a.

and 2 30 and 5 45 p. m. arriving at Baltimore at 5.50 and 8.50 a. m. and 4.65 and 7.30 p. m.

LEAVE BALTIMORE at 4.20 and 8.20 a. m. and 3.45 and 5 p. m. arriving at Washington at 6.10 and 10.10 a. m. and 5.25 and 6 45 p. m.

Passenger Trains leaving Washington at 7 10 a. m. and 5 45 p. m., and Baltimore at 8.20 a. m. and 5 p. m. and 5 bp. m. and 5 m.

Trains leave Annapolis for Baltimore and Wash Passenger Trains leaving Washington at 4.15 and 7.10 a. m. and 2.30 p. m. make direct connexions at Baltimore for Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and all other points. and all other points North.

All articles of freight (not contraband of war) will be transported over the line. Tonnage Trains will leave Baltimore at 4 20 a. m. Leave Washing-

By order of the Secretary of War: THOMAS A. SCOTT,

U.S. MILITARY ROUTE. SPECIAL NOTICE. On SUNDAY the Trains will leave the Depot at 7.10 a. m. and 2 30 p. m. for Philadelphia and New York. Trains will arrive at 6 10 a. m. and 5 45 p. m. THOMAS A. SCOTT, Gen'l Manager, ma 18 [Chron, Intel. and Repub.]

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

HE Postmaster General having ordered the mail service between Washington, Baltimore, and Old Point (Fortress Monroe) to be resumed, on and after Monday, the 20th instant, the Bay Line of stramers will leare Baltimore EVERY DAY (except Sunday) from their wharf, foot of Union Dook, at 4% o'clock p. m., or immediately after the arrival of the Washington Train, which leaves Washington at 2% o'clock p. m.

at 2% o'clock p. m. m 20-tf M. N FALLS, Pres't. UNION PAPER AND ENVELOPES -Twen ty different styles of Note and Letter Paper. with Envelopes to match.
Views of Washington in the form of a Rose, and

an Book form; also, separate
All the Daily and Weekly Papers con tantly on hand. Herald, Times, and Tribune received every night at 6 o'clock. Papers from all parts of the country.

Beadle's Dime Novels and Song Books.

A fresh supply of Books for summer reading.

A large assortment of Juveniles—Mayne Reid's Books, Rollo Books, Abbott's Histories &c.
A discount of 10 to 50 per cent, on all bound books
FRENCH & RICHSTEIN,
ma 28 National Bookstore, 278 Pa. av. WATCHREPAIRING AND SILVER WARE MANUFACTORY.

MANUFACTORY.

I have one of the best establishments, and furnished with a complete set of tools for repairing every description of fine Watches, and particular attention give to the same, by a chorough competent workman, and a. work surrantied. Also, every description of standard SILVER WARE, plain and ornamental, manufactured under my own supervision, which my customers will find far superior in quality and finish to northern ware sold by dealers in general and represented as their own manufacture.

B. O. HOOD, see Signal and Silver and Silver

EW VOLUME BALZAC'S NOVELS.—The Alchemist, or the House of Class; from the French of Honore de Balzac. Free by mail, \$1.
Silas Marner, the Weaver of Raveloe; by Geo.
Ethott, the author of "Adam Rede" Free by mail, 75 cents.
FRENCH & RICHSTEIN.

DENTISTRY.

DR. CHAS. R. BOTELER.

SURGEON DENTIST,

Having located himself permanently in Washington, offers his professional services to citizens and sojourners, in all the various branches of his profession, upon the most recently improved system of Dentistry.

Dr. B., having studied with one of the most eminent and experienced Dentists of Washington, and also with the Dental College of Baltimore, from whom he has received his diploma, feels confident that his operations will prove eminently satisfactory to those who will tost his professional ability.

abi ity.

Office No. 336 Pa. avenue, between 3th and 10th sts., over Stevens's Lace Store; open from 9 a. m. ap 1-eo2m

M. LOOMIS, M. D., the inventor and patentee of the MINERAL PLATE TEETH, attends personally at his office in this city.

Many persons can wear these teeth who

Many persons can wear these teeth who cannot wear others, and no person can wear others who cannot wear these.

Persons calling at my office can be accommodated with any style and price of Teeth they may desire; but to those who are particular and wish the purest, cleanest, strongest, and most perfect denture that art can produce, the MINERAL PLATE will be more fully warranted.

Rooms in this city—No. 338 Pa. avenue, between 9th and 10th sts. Also, 907 Arch street, Philadel phia.

GAS FITTING, &c.

WM. T. DOVE & CO.

RE Now prepared to execute any orders with which they may be favored in the PLUMBING, GAS OR STEAM FITTING BUSINESS.

IJ Store on 9th street, a few doors north of Pa. avenue, where may be found a complete agsortment of CHANDELIERS and other GAS, STEAM and WATER FIXTURES.

SNYDER,

PLUMPER AND GAS FITTER,

Has removed to the corner of Twelfth and F sts.

He is prepared to introduce Water and Gas upon the most favorable terms, and guarantiez entire satisfaction.
He has on hand a lot of COOKING and other STOVES, which he will sell less than cost, as he wishes to get rid of them.

WE Have in store, and are daily receiving, GAS
PIXTURES of entirely New Patterns and Designs
and Finish, superior in style to anything heretofore
offered in this market. We invite citizens general
ly to call and examine our stock of Gas and Water
Fixtures, feeling confident that we have the best
selected stock in Washington.
All Work in the above line intrusted to our care
will be promptly attended to.
MYERS & McGHAN.
mar I-tf

MYERS & McGHAN.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR AND SEALER OF GAS METERS.

Washington, July 18, 1880.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That, agreeably to the provisions of the ordinance of the Corporation approved May 12, 1880, the undersigned is now prepared, "whenever refuired in writing, and on pre-payment of the fee of fifty cents, to inspect, examine, test, prove and executivity. on pre-payment of the fee of fifty cents, to inspect, examine, test, prove, and ascertain the accuracy of registration of any gas meter in use in this city."

Every meter, if found incorrect, will be condemned and another, scaled and marked as true, will be set in its place. If proved to be accurate in its measurement of gas, it will be sealed accordingly, and again put in position for use.

Office No. \$10 Seventh street, (near Odd Felows' Hall.) Open from 8 a. m., to 5 p. m.

CHARLES W. CUNNINGHAM,

it 18-14 Inspector and Scaler of Gas Meters. jy 13-tf Inspector and Scaler of Gas Meters.

FEMALE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL ALEXANDRIA, VA. Mrs. S. J. McCORMICK, PRINCIPAL.

The thirteenth annual session of this Institution will commence on Tuesday, September 18th, in the house recently occupied by Sylvester Scott, Esq., No. 180 King street.

The course of study pursued will comprise all the branches requisite to a thorough English Education, and Music, French, Latin and Drawing, if desired.

In addition to day scholars, Mrs. McCormick is prepared to receive a limited number of pupils as bearders, who, constituting a part of her own family, will be under her immediate care and superviround them with the comforts and kindly influences of Home.

of Home.

References.—Rov. Geo. H. Norton, Rev. Dr. Elias
Harrison, Rev. D. F. Sprigg, William H. Fowle,
Esq., Edgar Snowden, Esq., Edmund F. Witmer
Esq., Henry Merbury, Esq., Lewis McKenzie
Esq., Robert H. Hunton, Esq., W. D. Wallach
Editor Evening Star, Benjamin Waters, Esq., Jas
Entwisle, Jr., Esq., Col. John W. Minor, Loudour,
Messrs. Blacklock & Flarshall, Messrs. Corfe
Brothers.

Board, with Tuition in all the English Branches, \$200 for the annual session—payable sami-annually, in advance. Music and Languages at Professors' prices.

We are now manufacturing all kinds of BOOTS and SHOES, and constantly receiving a supply of eastern made work of every description, made expressly to order, and will be sold at a much lower price than has been heretofore charged in this city for much inferior articles.

Persons in want of Boots and Shoes of eastern or oity made work, will always find a good assortment in store and at the lowest prices. Give us a call. GRIFFIN & BRO., 314 Pennsylvania avenue.

THE EUROPEAN HOTEL, KEPT BY P. EMRICH. at the corner of Penn. avenue and Eleventh street, has been greatly improved recently and now offers and strangers than any other public house in the city, his prices being less than those of any other hotel on Penn. avenue, and his accommodations for permanent or transient boarders unexceptionable. The bar and restaurant arrangements of the European Hotel have already become very populations. able. The par and restaurant arrangements of the European Hotel have already become very popular, being all that can be desired by the most fastidious. The proprietor piedges unremitted attention and continued liberal expenditures to give satisfaction to all, and thus renews his invitation to all to give the European Hotel a call. all to give the European Hotel a call.

WILL Find it to their interest before purchasing to call at the Extensive Cabinet Establishment of EDWIN GREEN, No. 150 Pennsylvania avenue, where a large stock of FURNITURE and CHAIRS and MATTRESSES will always be

Mahogany of a'l thicknesses for sale. Packing and Repairing and Varnishing promptly Furniture or other goods taken on storage.

OUISVILLE ARTESIAN WELL WATER,
Blue Lick Water, and other Medicinal Waters,
always fresh. Also, fresh supplies of Pure Medicines received weekly. Ayer's, Schenck's, and other Medicines on sale.

MOORE'S West End Drug Store, 113 Penn avenue. CREEN CORN, IN CANS; PETITE POIS;
Champignons; Fresh Tomatoes, in quart cans;
Preserved Fruit, of many varieties; Conserved
Ginger, (Canton;) Angelique; Fresh Mackerel and
Halibut, in cans; Fresh Lobsters and Clams, in
cans; Sardines; Brandled Fruits; Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, Capers, Olives, &c. For
sale by KING & BURCHELL, Grocers,
m 3

Corner Vermont av. and 15th at

WOOD AND COAL. WOOD AND COAL.

OU Will surely get your money's worth by calling at the PIONEER MILLS, southwest corner of Seventh street and Canal, (GEO. PAGE, Agent.) They sell cheaper and give better measure than any others in the city—cut, split, and delivered free of charge, if you don't leftere wive the Proneer Mills a tria., and be samsfied.

WALL, STEPHENS & CO are this day in re-cept of their second supply of SPRING CLOTH-ING and material for their custom trade, consist-ing of New Cloths. Cassimers and Vestings, or the latest styles, which they will make to order in su-perior style at very low prices. latest styles, which they will make to be perior style at very low prices.

Gentlemen wishing an immediate outfit will find in our Ready made Department every article of Wearing Apparel suitable to their wasts.

WALL, STEPHENS & CO., ap 16

GIBBS' HAIR STORE,

No. 242 PA. AV., BET. 12TH AND 13TH 878.

PERFUMERY. & BRAIDS, CURLS, WIGS, HALF WIGS, FRIZETTES, &c. A full stock always on hand, or made to order at the shortest notice. Hair Work repaired or exchanged.

N. B.—Ladies' Hair Dyed in the most natural manner.

THOSE Parents who wish their daughters to receive a thorough and systematic education, where their physical training will receive daily and special attention, under the most approved system of Calisthenics and Gymnastics, are respectfully invited to visit the Union Female Academy, corner Fourteenth st. and New York av.

MR. & MRS. Z. RICHARDS.

au 30-tf

Principals.

SPECIAL BARGAINS
IN MOURNING GOODS.
We offer all the best grades of Mourning Goods
in our stock at greatly reduced prices for cash.
m 25
J. W. COLLEY & CO. MAGNOLIA HAMS!

We are now receiving our first-supply of Magnolia Hams for this season. They cannot be surpassed.

Sorner lith st, and Vermont av.

ARMY SUPPLIES. OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, PHILADELPHIA, May 20th, 1861. SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be re-ceived at this office until 12 o'c ock M. on Monday, the third day of June next. for furnishing by con-tract the following Army Supplies and Materials, deliverable at the United States Clothing and Equipage Depot, (Schuylkill Arsenal.) in quanti-ties as required, viz:

10,000 yards cloth, dark blue, (indigo wool-dyed,)
for caps, 54 inches wide, to weigh about
14 ounces per yard
100,000 yards cloth, dark blue. (indigo wool dyed,)
twilled, 54 inches wide, to weigh 21 ounces
per yard
130,000 yards kersey, dark blue. (indigo wool-dyed,)
twilled, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces
per yard

per yard 175,000 yards kersey, sky blue, (indigo wool-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces per yard

50,000 army blankets, wool, gray, (with the letters
U. S. in black, 4 inches long, in the centre,)
to be 7 feet long and 5 feet 6 inches wide,
to weigh 5 pounds each
200,000 yards flannel, dark blue, (indigo wool-dyed.)

54 inches wide, to weigh 10 ounces pe 100,000 yards fiannel, cotton and wool, dark blue 400,000 yards fiannel, white, (cotton and wool,) 3 inches wide, to weigh 6% ou ces per yard 400,000 yards canton flannel, 57 inches wide, to

weigh 7 ounces per yard
300,000 yards co'ton drilling, unbleached, 27 inches
wide, to weigh 6 1-2 ounces per yard
10,000 yards cotton drilling, unbleached, 36 inches wide. to weigh 8 ounces per yard
200,000 pairs of half-stockings, gray, 3 sizes, properiy made of good fleece wool, with double
and twisted yarn, to weigh 3 pounds per

dozen pairs 50,000 yards Kussia sheeting, 42 inches wide, best 10,000 yards brown holland, 36 inches wide, best 50,000 yards cotton muslin, unbleached, 36 inches 20,000 yards black silesia, best quality, 36 inches 4,000 yards buckram, best quality, 40 inches wide 8,100 sherts wadding, cotton 30,000 pieces tape, (5 yards,) white, % and 1-2 inches wide Silk-r.d, white, yellow, green, and blue, for flags, per yard
-Silk twist and sewing silk, best quality, per pound 5,000 inen thread, W. B., No. 35 and 4°, per pound 8,000 do do blue, No. 30 35, and 40, do 1,000 do do assorted colors, No. 35 and 40,

per lb. 1,000 pieces webbing ('2 yards.) I and I 1-2 inch 40,000 yards cotten duck, 30 inches-wide, to weigh 22 1-2 ounces per yard 15,000 yards cotton duck, 30 inches wide, to weigh 15 1 2 ounces per yard 200,000 yards cotton duck, 28 1-2 inches wide, to weigh 15 ounces per vard 150,000 yards cotton duck, 28 1 2 inches wide, to weigh 10 ounces per yard 40,000 yards co.ton duck, 24 inches wide, to weigh 8,000 yards cotton duck, 33 inches wide, to weigh 10 ounces per yard 30,000 yards cotton duck, 33 inches wide, to weigh 30,000 yards cotton duck, 22 inches 9 ounces per yard

40,000 yards canvass padding 50,000 yards bunting-red, wi'e, and blue 600 cord and ta-sels, for trumpets and bugles, sasorted colors,
yards 1 2 inch silk lace, assorted colors
',00) yards %, %, and 1% inch worsted lace, do

40,000 hat cords, worsted, amorted colors, 3-16 inch diameter, with a tassel at each end two inches long 40,000 black felt hats, best quality, made of Scotch and English coney and Russia hare 40,000 black estrich feathers, twelve inches long 40,0 0 brass esgles. 5.000 brass crossed cannon do bugles, 5,001 do do castles. 2,000 trumpets

do knapsack trimming sets, brass do spears and ferrules, for guidons and 2,500 gross buckles, iron roller, % and 1% inch. best quality

3.0 gross buckles, for neck stocks 400 pairs N. C. S. brass scales and 100 pairs 1,200 pairs Sergeant's brass and 500 pairs bronzed 30,000 pair corporals' and privates' brass and 80 pair bronzed scales 6 000 gross coat buttons, best quality 5,000 gross vest buttons

5,000 gross vest buttons do 8,000 gross suspender buttons, best quality 400 bugles, with extra mouth-pieces 2.0 trumpets, do d 1,0 0 fifes, B and C, each kind 100 drums, complete, artillery

intantry heads, batter do snare enares, sets sticks, pairs cords, of Italian hemp, 34 feet long 1,000 slings

stick carriages 300 hospital tent poles 3 (00) wall tent poles, sets 15.00) common do do 8,000 hospital tent pins, small and large 20,000 wall do 200,000 common do 300,000 tent buttons, (wood,) large and small

50,000 tent slips, do do do 5.0 garrison flag balliards, of Italian hemp, 220 feet long 1,000 recraiting flag halliards, of Italian hemp, 4 feet long 10,000 pounds cotton sewing twine, 6 and 3 strands 20,000 pounds Manilla tent cord, large, medium,

and small, best quality 500 pounds bolt rope 6,000 do baling rope 300 do fisx twine. 5,000 yards cotton webbing, 1 and 1% inch

60 000 tin canteens. With cork stoppers, 3 pints, to weigh 11% ounces without the stopper 300 iron pots, with bails 25, 00 mess pans, sheet iron, weight 2 pounds 10,000 camp kettles, do 3 sizes, in nests, 183 5.000 pickaxes, 2 sizes, to weigh 6% and 7 pounds 10.000 felling axes, cast steel, best quality, 4%, 5, and 5% pounds. 10,000 camp hatchets, cast steel, best quality, 18

10 000 pickaxe handles, best quality 20,000 felling-axe do do 15,000 camp hatchet handles, best quality 5,000 spades, two sizes, do 1,000 stoves for Sibley tents 15,000 chains for Sibley tents, sets. All the above mentioned articles must conform

n all respects to the sealed standard patterns, in this office, where they can be examined, and any addi-tional information in regard to them will be furnished. Sample patterns of the woolen and cot-ton cloths will be sent by mail to bidders. It is de-sirable that the articles be of domestic manufac-

Proposals will be received for any one of the articles separately, and for any portion of each not less than one fourth of the number or quantity advertised for. 'The privilege is reserved by the United States of decrea ing the quantity one-fourth on the acceptance of the proposals, and of increasing it not to exceed double the quantity, at any time prior to the completion of the contract, by giving the contractor thirty days' notice of such desired increase; and of rejecting any proposal which may be con

sidere i extravagant. The manufacturer's establishment or dealer's place of business must be distinctly stated in the proposal, together with the names, address, and responsibility of two persons proposed as sureties. The sureties will guaranty that a contract shall be entered into within ten days after the acceptance of said bid or proposal.

Bids from manufacturers will be preferred, or from regular dea ers in the articles, and contracts

will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidders who shall furnish the required securities for the faithful performance thereof.

Deliveries to commence within twenty days after the acceptance of the proposals, and one-fourth of the quantity contracted for must be delivered in equal monthly proportions within two months from said date of acceptance, and the remainder within three months thereafter in months.

mainder within three months thereafter, in month-It is to be distinctly understood that contracts are not transferable without the consent of the proper authority, and that any sale, assignment, or trausfer, without such consent having been on

tained, (except under a process of law,) will be regarded as an abandonment of the contract; and the contractor and his or their securities will be held responsible for all loss or damage to the United States which may arise therefrom. Congress have made an appropriation to meet tham, or as soon thereafter as an appropriation and the mount of each delivery will be retained until the smount of each delivery will be retained until the contract shad be completed, which will be forfeited to the United States in case of defalcation on the part of the contractor in fulfilling the contract.

tract.

Forms of proprisals and guarantee will be furnished upon application to this office, and none will be considered that do not conform thereto.

Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Army Supplies and Materials," and be addressed.

COL. CHARLES THOMAS, IR 23-3tawtJune3 Asst. Q. M. Genl., U. S. Army.

THE WARRENTON SPRINGS, Fauquier county, Va., will be opened on the 15th of May. In the meantime a limited number of visitors will be received. Terms of board: 830 per month; 310 per week; and 32 per day; white servants three-fourths; and children under 10 and over 2 years, half price. Horses 60 cents per day. Address ROB'T HUDGIN, ap 29-Im Warrenton Springs, Va. N. B. The undersigned begs to inform the of MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEADSTONES, &c., at Baltimore and Philadelphia proces. Also, a mew style of Drawings can be seen at the yard, and a new style of Marble Mantels. Table Tops, &c., kept on hand. Brown Stone and Grante work promptly attended to.

WM. BRADLEY ma 18-soom

Pa. av. 1-c. 1-ct. 1-ct. and 19th sts.

THE WEEKLY DOLLAR STAR.

This excellent Family and News Journal-containing a greater variety of interesting reading than can be ound in any other-to published on

TERE-Cash, invariably, in advance.

Ewenty-five copies. It invariably contains the "Washington News"

so generally throughout the country. Single copies (in wrappers) can be procured at the counter, immediately after the issue of the Paper. Price-THREE CENTS.

that has made The Daily Evening Ster circulate

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING THE PA-

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1861.

In pursuance of the provisions of the seventh section of the "Joint Resolution in relation to the Public Printing," approved June 23, 1960, sealed proposals will be received at this office until Monday, the 1st day of July, 1861, until 12 o'clock may for furnishing the paper that may be required for the public printing for the year ending on the 1st day of December, 1862. day of December, 1862.

The subjoined list specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required:

CLASS 1. 10,000 reams fine printing paper, uncalendered, to measure 24 by 38 inches, and to weigh fifty pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 2. 6,000 reams fine printing paper, calendered, to measure 24 by 38 inches, and to weigh fifty-six pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

Agreeably to the provisions of the joint resolution aforesaid, samples of the character and quality of the paper required for the above classes will
be furnished to applicants therefor. This paper is
to be put up in quires of twenty five sheets each,
and in bundles of two reams each; each ream to
contain—30 perfect sheets. Uniformity in color,
thickness, and weight will be require; and no bundle (exclusive of wrappers) varying over or under
five per cent, from the standard weight will be received, and the gross weight will in all cases be
required. Mixing of various thicknesses in the
same bundle to make up the weight will be considered a violation of the contract.

CLASS 3.

400 reams superfine printing paper, hard-sized and super calendered, to measure 24 by 32 inches, and to weigh fifty pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 4.

2,000 reams superfine map paper, sized and calendered, of such sizes as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19 by 24 inches, and weighing twenty pounds per ream of 480

500 reams superfine plate paper, (calendered or uncalendered, as may be required.) 19 by 24 inches, and of such weight per ream as may be required.

CLASS b 13 by 16 inches.
13 by 16 1-2 do
16 by 20 1-2 do
17 by 22 de
18 by 23 de
19 by 24 do
20 by 28 de
22 1-2 by 31 do
18 by 26 de 1,500 reams quarto-post writing paper, 10 1. 1,500 reams quarto-post :
2. 2,000 do Cap
3. 100 do demy
4. 1,000 do folio post :
5. 100 do medium
6. 50 do royal
7. 50 do super-royal
8. 50 do imperial
9. 100 do do do demperial do do do do 100 do double cap

CLASS 7,

1. 5,000 reams writing paper, 16 by 26 inches, to weigh twenty-three pounds per ream.

2. 1 500 reams writing paper, 19 by 26 inches, to weigh twenty-eight pounds per ream. 3. 3,100 reams writing paper, 18 by 25 inches, to weigh twenty six pounds per ream.
4. 100 reams writing paper, 18 by 22 inches, to weigh twenty four pounds per ream.
5. S40 reams writing paper, 18 by 18 inches, to weigh 6. 400 reams writing paper, 12 by 18 inches, to weigh

tweive pounds per ream. All the papers designated in classes 4, 5, 6, and 7, must contain 4:0 perfect sheets to the ream, and no "outside" quires. They are to be made (f the best materials, free from adulteration, finished in the best manner, cut to a true edge, and securely and substantially enveloped. The papers in class 6 are to be white or bine, and flat, and of such weights as may be required by this office. Those in classes 3.4, 5, and 7 are to be white, and of the size and weights specified in the schedule. The right is reserved of ordering a greater or less

quantity of each and every kind contracted for in all the classes, to be farmished at such times and in such quantities as the public service may re Each class will be cons dered separately, and be subject to a separate contract; but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same

Proposs. No proposals will be considered unless accor panied by the guarantee that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, will enter into an obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed. Blank forms for proposals will be farnished at this office, and none will be taken into an obligation.

be taken into consideration unless substantially agreeing therewith. All the paper in the several classes must be de-Washington city, (except that in class 7, which must be delivered at Buffalo, in the State of New York,) in good order, free of all and every extra

York,) in good order, free of all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, and measurement of the Superintendent, and be in all respects satisfactory.

Bidders are required to furnish, with their proposals, samples of not less than one quire of each of the kinds of the paper bid for, and upon which their proposals may be based, except in classes I and 2. The successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to their samples.

Proposals will be addressed to "John D. Daffrees, Superintendent of the Public Priving, Washington," and endorsed "Proposals for Supplying Paper."

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING MAIL POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

SEALED Proposals for furnishing mail locks and keys of new kinds, to be substituted for the locks and keys now used on the United States mails, will be received at this Department until nine o'clock a. m. the tenth day of July. 1861.

It being desirable to obtain locks and keys of a new construction, and invented expressly for the exclusive use of the United States mails, no model is prescribed for bidders: the Department relying for its selection on the results of mechanical skill and ingenuity which a fair competition, now invited, may produce It is deemed recessary only to state that a mail lock should be self-locking, and that its other principal requisites are unformity.

to state that a mail lock should be self-locking, and that its other principal requisites are unformity, security, lightness, strength durability, novelty of construction, and facility of use.

Two kinds of mail locks and keys—one of brass and the other of iron—different in form and ounstruction, are required; and proposals should specify, separately, the price of each iron lock, each key for same, each brass lock, and each brass key for same, each brass lock, and each brass key for same, each brass lock, and each brass key for same, each brass lock, and each brass key for same, each brass lock, and each brass key for same, each brass lock, and each brass key for same, each brass lock, and each brass key for same, each brass lock, and each brass key for same, each brass lock, and each brass key for same.

Duplicate samples or patterns of each kind of locks proposed, are required to be submitted with the proposals one of each kind of sample locks to be riverted up and finished, and another to be open or unrivetted, so that its internal structure may easily marked with the bidder's name.

The looks offered should not be patented, nor should their internal construction be otherwise publicly known or be similar to any locks hereto-fore used, and they must be warranted not, in any way, to infringe or interfere with any patented in

The various sample locks presented by bidders will be submitted to a board of examiners to be commissioned by the Postmaster General, for the purpose of examining and reporting on them: and, unless the Postmaster General shall deem it to be for the interest of the Department to reject all the proposals and specimens submitted under this severisement, contracts will, upon the report of the verisement, contracts will, upon the report of the examiners, be entered into, as soon as practicable, with the successful bidder whose looks are adopted, for furnishing similar looks and keys for four years, as they may be required and ordered; with the right, on the part of the Postmaster General for the time being, to extend and continue the conon giving notice, in writing to the contract in force for an additional term of four years, on giving notice, in writing, to the contractor, not less han six months before the termination of the first term of four years; or, at the expiration of the first term of four years, to contract with any other party for furnishing similar or different locks and years at the Postporter George

party for furnishing similar or "ifferent looks and keys, as the Postmaster General may determine. The contractor must agree and be able to furnish, if required and ordered, 6,000 brass looks and 600 brass keys, within three months from the time of entering into contract, and 50,000 iron looks and 50,000 iron keys, within eight months from such time. But the Postmaster General will reserve the time. But the Postmaster General will reserve the right to increase or diminish, as the wants or interests of the service may demand, the quantities of the looks and keys above specified, with a proportionate allowance of time to farnish them.

All the locks furnished by the contractor must be warranted to keep in good working order for two years, in the ordinary use of the service, when of subjected to obvious violence; such as become kefeative, during that time to be replaced. subjected to obvious violence; such as becom - ke fective, during that time, to be rep. aced with por-

fective, during that time, to be replaced with perfect locks, without a are.

The contractor will be required to deliver the locks, at his own expense, at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., put up on stocks, forming separate bundles of five locks each, and securely packed in wooden boxes, containing not more than two hundred locks each. The keys are to be delivered to an agent of the Department, duly and specially authorized in each case to take charge of and convey the same from the contractor's factory to the Department, where both locks and keys are to be inspected and approved before they shall be paid for

or's factory to the Department, where both locks and k-ys are to be inspected and approved before they shall be paid for

The contractor will be required to give bond, with ample security, in the sum of twenty five thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of the contract on his part, both as to furnishing the supplies ordered, and guarding the manufacture of the mail locks and keys with due privacy, integrity, and care. No proposal will therefore be considered, if not accompanied with a written guarant-e from the proposed sureties, (whose responsibility must be certified by the postmaster at the place of their residence,) that they will become responsible on the required bond, for the fulfilment of the contract by the bidder, in case such proposals be accepted.

In decidity on the proposals and specimens, the Postmaster General may deem it expedient to select the brass lock of one bidder and the iron lock of another. He therefore reserves the right of contracting with different individuals for such different kinds of locks as he may select.

Proposals should be carefully sealed, addressed to the Postmaster General, and endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Mail Leeks."

M. BLAIR,

Ap 27 wew

STEINWAY & SONS' AND RAVEN & BAS CON'S PIANOS.—A large assortman
has just been received.—Persons in seaof a reliable instrument at a low price are
invited to call and examine at the Music Store of
W. G. METZEROTT.
Orders received for Mr. MARGUS ROBING.
Pindo Porte Funce.